of serving in it; if WILLIAMS had kept his

money secreted for a while, instead of mak-

ing haste to gratify his vanity in a palace;

and if BARCOCK had invested his with

the Cookes, or bought Northern Pacific

bonds with it, or contrived in some other

way to get it entirely out of sight, there

might be some chance of realizing at an

early day Gen. GRANT's philanthropic plan

As it is, we fear that public sentiment is

rather in favor of turning the whole crowd

-Cabinet officers, the enfants perdus of

the avenue, and Christian law makers-

clean out into the cold, instead of warm

ing, at the public expense, the nests which

they have already feathered so uncom-

Stokes-Ground for a Fourth Trial.

We extract the following from the Sun-

day morning Herald's report of the pro-

"Recorder Hackett recalled-Recollected walking up town on the afternoon of the shooting. Went up to the piace of tusiness of his tailor, under the Grand Central Hotel. Saw the prisoner standing at the curostone at f shittepasting. His face was excited. I spoke to him, but he did not answer me. I knew him very well, and and: Hillos, Strakes, but he did not notice me.

The defence objected, but their objection was over-

It strikes us as somewhat remarkable

that Recorder HACKETT-bimself a lawyer

-should have given such testimony, and

still more remarkable that Judge Davis

"Saw the prisoner standing at the curb-

stone as if anticipating; his face was ex-

cited." This was clearly inadmissible. It

was testifying to an inference, and an in-

ference, too, which was liable to take away

STOKES'S life. Mr. HACKETT might prop-

erly have testified that STOKES's face was

flushed-if it was flushed-or have stated

any other fact about its appearance; but

when he swore that his face was excited.

So, too, the Recorder had a right to state

just how STOKES stood: with his left foot

foremost, or his right foot; whether he

looked up toward heaven, or down to the

earth, or at a lady in the window; or up

or down Broadway; but he had no right

to testify that he stood as if anticipating

any more than he had that he stood as if

remembering, or any other inference.

that was wholly an inference, and not, it

seems to us, legal testimony.

most damaging testimony.

executive control.

ed even in Philadelphia.

looks.

for housing at the public expense a large

number of deserving persons.

monly well for themselves.

ccedings in the STOKES case:

should have admitted it.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music - Lacis di Lamourinoer. American Institute Exhibition. Barnum's World's Pele, Twenty second at and Fourth av Rain Hall, Great Jones et .- The Prigrim | Rooth's Theatre-Fanchen, the Crick-t. Rowery Theatre-Salan | Salan | Salan oklyn Atheumum - Tour Around the World. Matter Daly's Theatre-Friz, Our German Cousts. Dan Bryant's Minatrels, Twenty theat street. Grant Western Circus, feet of Houston street, E. R.

Harlem Theatre and Music Hall-Lecture Niblo's Garden back Crost Viblo's Garden - back Crook. D'ymple Theatre - Rop Van Winker, Mattres. Theatre Comique Era Matter Teny Pastor's-A New Bill Inlen Square Theatre-The Orneys Cross. Matthes. Wollack's Theatre-She Steps to Conques.

For the accommodation of up-town residents adverisements for The Sun will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices, 5-1 1-2 West Thirty-second street, junction of Proadway and Sixth evenue, and 368 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S;36 P. M. Also, for residents of Harlem and vicinity, at 2,386 Fourth svenue, between 129th and 130th streets, west side from 7 A. M. to S P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6

"The Constitution says that all trials shall he by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acunitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a

The Internal Condition of the Treasury.

There is now and has been for a long time very serious misgiving as to the state of the Treasury Department at Washington. This anxiety attaches particularly to the public debt in its various forms. It s well known that the books of the loan office contain erasures, interlineations, and other marks of manipulation which show a purpose well calculated to excite the gravest suspicion.

That many of the public balances have been forced for effect, and cannot possibly be reconciled with the accounts of the checking offices, is also notorious to those in any way familiar with the operations of

this department. Every attempt at thorough investigation by the minority in Congress has been habitually resisted by two interests: First, the majority who feared the effect of any exposure, and secondly, the bondholders, who dreaded the possibility of a panic Hence resolutions of inquiry intended to relieve the public mind on this important subject were either voted down absolately by the Republican majority or not

answered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Until Mr. BOUTWELL introduced the partisan practice of parading purchases of bonds, so as to create a notion of fictitious prosperity and a sentiment favorable to the Administration, all official statements of the public debt were made by the Register of the Treasury, who may be called the bookkeeper of the Government, into whose hands the accounts finally pass for every branch of the public service.

This innovation led to the disclosure in the annual reports of large discrepancies between the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury in their respective statements of the amount of the public debt. which had before the advent of Grantism agreed in every respect and to a single cent from the foundation of the Government. In order to illustrate these differences precisely, it is only necessary to refer to the official documents, which furnish the facts and the commentary in the same floures

PRATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEST FROM THE REPORTS PROBLEMAN BOUTWELL AND RESIDIES ALLIESY.

#2.056.003,055 #2.000.002.000 #107.001.475 #2.000.002.000 #107.001.475 #4.813.828 figures of the Register were always greater | provisions. than those of the Secretary, while the official reports in two years contradicted him flatly to the extent of two hundred

and sixty-two millions of dollars! Others stated that the discrepancy was aused by these two officials starting from different dates in face of the law regulating the fiscal year. That excuse was no better than the other. For the first time in our history the House, after Gen. GRANT became President, refused to permit an examination which would bring out the whole truth and let the country see how these extraordinary disagreements occorred. But the Treasury Department saw the necessity of disarming the distrust which this conflict with itself ocoasioned, and Mr. RICHARDSON, then Assistant Secretary, volunteered a set of explanations pretending to cover every disputed point and to satisfy every doubt. He maintained unconditionally that the discrepancies were essential and verifying proof of the correctness of both statements, and that agreement between them. anomalous as it might seem, would be evidence of incorrectness. More than that, the systems of bookkeeping were different. This was boldly asserted, with the official reports from 1791 to GRANT denying his allegation.

Mark what followed. In 1871, for the drst time, and right in the teeth of these explanations, the Secretary and the Register agreed in their figures, although RICHARDson had proclaimed that to agree was to prove error. In 1869 these officers disagreed by \$107,601,475, and in 1870 by \$94,-313,828. Yet in 1871 this immense amount of \$261,915,303 disappears mysteriously without a word of comment by either. They suddenly harmonize to a mill, and all is made lovely. The same thing is repeated figure for figure in 1872.

But this is not all by any means. The Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report audaciously contradicts his own previous reports so as to render them without the least value or authority. That is to say, the reports for 1869 and 1870 repre sent the public debt with one set of figures. and that of 1872 for these years gives another set of figures. For example:

DMRT BY SPECIFIC REPORTS. DEBT BY REPORT OF 1872. 1862 \$2,050,000.985 1000 \$2,558,432 218 04 1870 \$2,480.672,407,870 \$2,480.672,477.81 10.187.576.382 \$6,069,124,041 75 Here is a difference of \$68.151,740.25, not

but between Bourwell and Bourwell. Who can say which of these statements is trustworthy, or that either is correct?

The report of the Register of the Treasbry for 1872 has been subjected to a similar process, for, in spite of the huge chasm

now stand together without a fraction to separate their cordial compact. Mr. ALLIson coolly blots out all the figures that he reported for those years and substitutes others, just as if official responsibility was a farce and deception a public duty. Here is the contrast:

DERT BY ALLISON'S SPECI-DERT BY BIS REPORT OF 1872.

1869 \$11.080.072.180 1869 \$2.580 1872.117 94 1870. \$2.880,652,137 81 \$4.805.561.079 \$5,069,121,641 75 Between these two efficial statements of Mr. Allison, both claiming to state the public debt exactly for the same two years, there is a difference of \$193,763,562,75. How did this come about? Nothing is clearer than that the Register's figures have been forced to agree with those of the Secre tary, and that they are untrue.

One of two things is certain: either that the public debt as reported in 1869 and 1870 was falsely stated by both Secretary Bour-WELL and Register Allison, or it is falsely stated now. They first dispute each other and then discredit themselves. And it is wholly impossible to reconcile this conflict with integrity. The books and archives that were employed for the statements in both cases of 1869 and 1870 were precisely those used in 1872, when the last reports were made, unless they have been altered and falsified.

Mr. RICHARDSON is mainly responsible for this alarming condition of the Treasury. He was instrumental in inventing these schemes and imposing false figures on the country. It is believed that the orders were issued by or through him as Assistant Secretary to fabricate balances of agreement when the books refused to tally and could not be honestly made to tell the same story. That he is reckless and fully capable of such a desperate resort to serve a party purpose is shown by his utter disregard of the Currency act and the obli-Lations of his oath of office in withdrawing \$187,000 from the vaults of the Treasury and loaning it to Cooke's First National Bank without even the form of security. when he must have known the whole conern to be rotten.

The belief that bonds to the amount of tens of millions have been stolen, reissued, or forged, is fearfully strengthened by these official facts. For according to the various reports the true amount of the public debt is not known at all, and all confidence is dismissed by such glaring contradictions. It may well be asked, in view of these disclosures, what reliance can be placed in any exhibit made by this Administration, where there is an interest to conceal or to falsify?

Congress cannot pass over an investigation of this matter. It is due to the public credit that the exact truth should be known to the bondholders at home and abroad, that they may feel secure in their investments, and to the Treasury Department that it should be purged if there has been collusion and corruption in office.

No committee could perform this duty thoroughly, and it must be discharged if begun, without the aid of the best experts. It is a work of great labor and will require much time. Therefore the movement should be made promptly, so that the investigation would start with the meeting of Congress.

Resolutions of inquiry cannot be shuffled aside, scoffed down, or smuggled into pigeon holes, as they have heretofore been. The eyes of the people have been opened to frauds and plunder, and they demand a searching scrutiny into every dark corner of the public service.

An Enormous Wrong.

The warfare carried on under the existng Administration against the hardy settiers of the West who have taken up land under the Homestead and Preëmption laws, when the rights of this class of citizens have interfered with the schemes of onflicting exhibits were | railroad projectors, forms brought to the notice of the House of disagrecable chapters of our current his-Representatives, various attempts were tory. It has generally been the intention made to explain away their damaging of Congress, with all its corrupt legislation, effect. Mr. Garrield, who as Chairman to protect the settlers under these laws: en Appropriations ought to have been and wherever grants have been made to ready with a sufficient answer, represented railroad companies, lands to which prethat the cash in the Treasury did not ap- emption rights attached at the time the pear in the Register's statement at all. line of the read was fixed have been He also alleged emphatically that the exempted from appropriation by special

This intention of Congress to protect settlers holding lands under homestead and preëmption claims, such as have always ton correspondent of Col. Forney's Press, n innumerable instances through extraordinary rulings by Mr. WILLIS DRUMMOND. the General Land Commissioner, who owes his possession of office to railroad influence. Many of his rulings in these matters have been opposed to the long-continued practice of the Interior Department, and cannot find the slightest justification either in in law or equity. And it is a disgraceful fact that at the present time very few settlers who have taken and improved homes under the flomestead or Preëmption laws have any security that they will be the Arlington. For this worthy and longable to retain possession of their property if the officers of an actual or projected a feeling heart, and he wants to get them railroad choose to assert a claim to it.

One of the baldest wrongs connected with this matter is Commissioner DRUM-MOND's false application of what is known as the Regulation of 1836. He insists that before lands once withdrawn can become subject to homestead entry they must be restored to market by the method prescribed in that regulation. On this pretext he not only excludes settlers from public lands which by law are subject to preemption and homestead entry, but also opens the door for the seizure by railroad corporations of lands which have been duly entered, and upon which valuable and lasting improvements have been made.

A statement of the circumstances under whi h the Regulation of 1836 was established will suffice to prove the iniquitous character of Drummond's rulings on this set them building fine residences. The point. In 1835 the discovery was made | mere plethora of pocket incident to a few that the United States Register at the Land | years of law making at Washington has Office in Helena, Ark., was in the habit of | driven many of these estimable public sermarking on his records all the best tracts of land in his district with the letter "S," and the good work is likely to go on until indicating that they were sold, when the stealing stops, which may not be until contrary was the fact. The object was to a signal from the Angel Gabriel. The Hon. induce parties who wished to purchase GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General, lands to pay a bonus to the supposed first | is putting into brick and marble a solemn purchaser to relinquish his claim. The Register assumed to act as the agent of the imaginary first purchaser, and pocketed the bonus. The trick was discovered; a list of the unsold lands was obtained and BARCOCK, on behalf of the military, has they were ordered to be offered, to the highest bidder after thirty days' notice. Then the regulation was made that when lands have been kept out of market from between the Secretary and the Register, any cause they shall not be subject to be taken at private entry until they are first offered to the highest bidder after thirty days' public notice.

This regulation was adopted before either the Preemption or Homestead law was passed, and related solely to sales of

frauds upon the Government by providing against keeping lands out of market for the purpose of enabling corrupt officials to speculate upon their increase in value. The regulation of 1836 never was regarded as having any reference to preëmption or nomestead settlement; but on the contrary, it has been decided over and over again by Secretaries of the Interior that it applied only to sales of land, and that it had no application at all to settlements

made under the Preëmption law. On Sept. 21, 1866, Mr. Joseph S. Wilson. then Commissioner of the General Land Office, informed the Registers and Receivers in the State of Iowa that the notices previously published, by which it was intended to restore to market some two million acres of lands in that State, had been suspended by order of the Secretary of the Interior for one year; that the lands would not be restored to private sale until after the lapse of such time; but that nevertheless they were in the mean time subject to homestcad and preëmption. Here the operation of the Regulation of 1836 was practically illustrated. The notice of restoration to market being suspended by order of the Secretary, the lands could not be taken at private sale until 1867; but as the regulation did not apply to settlements under the Preemption and Homestead laws, the lands were subject to such settlement immediately.

And yet in defiance of usage, and of the rulings and practice of the Interior Department for thirty years, Mr. WILLIS DRUMMOND, as if anxious to prove himself the tool of the railroad monopolists and land grabbers, presumes to disregard all precedent, reverse the decisions of higher officials, and trample upon the rights of a vast body of our most industrious and enterprising citizens. Using the regulation of 1836 as a pretence, in one instance he held nearly one thousand settlers at bay for more than a year in the State of Iowa, refusing to allow them to make settlements, as they had a right to do, on a large tract of land claimed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. He kept the land vacant for the benefit of that company until it succeeded in smuggling through Congress a corrupt and profligate bill investing it with title to those lands, to which in reality it had not the shadow of a right. And this case affords a fair example of the way in which the laws are systematically perverted in the Interior Department for the emolument of monopolies and speculators, and against the clearest rights of private citizens who have no influence at court.

The evils inflicted upon the settlers of the West by the unjust decisions and rulings of the Interior Department will not always be borne in silence. A day of reckoning is sure to come; and when the full iniquity of the wrong perpetrated on this class of citizens under the present Administration becomes generally known, the public indignation will be excited to such a pitch that nothing but the condign punishment of the principal offenders will satisfy its demands.

Judge Fancher on Personal Rights.

Mr. SHANKS was brought before Judge FANCHER again yesterday. In reply to some remarks of Mr. Barrron, Judge Fan-

"A habeas corpus case like this is of very great importance; not only in itserf, but as a procedent, and it should be most fully and carefully considered. While I will never fail of respect to the Court of Over and Terminer, and all other courts. I will do nothing to abridge or restrict the right which every citizen of this State has to his personal liberty."

We have nothing to say on the merits of the motion which was pending before the tion in 1874, and biennfally thereafter. The Gov-Judge. Although, for aught that we can discover, the commitment of Mr. Shanks to Judges and Chancellors to appoint Regisby Judge Gilbert was an imperative, trars is in violation of the Constitution, and rethough we doubt not an unpleasant duty: yet there may have been an informality in wish to speak of to-day is the soundness of the views on habeas corpus and personal

liberty expressed by Judge FANCHER, They ought to commend him strongly to the support of the voters at the approaching election. We are inclined to think that Judge FANCHER is a man in whose judicial keeping the rights of the people may be safely reposed.

Homes for the Homeless.

Gen. GRANT, according to the Washingeen recognized as valid, has been defeated | thinks that the Government should build and furnish houses for the members of the Cabinet. The General also favors the erection of elegant and substantial military quarters for those powder-smelling daredevils who serve their country at the capital in span new shoulder straps and uniforms which make the heart of a tailor swell with emotion to behold, who do picket duty about the White House, rough it on champagne and oysters at Wormley's, and bivouack, regardless of the weather. at exposed outposts like WILLARD's and suffering class of warriors the General has under roof as soon as possible. The veriest miser in the land will hardly object to this.

"The war-worn soldier ne'er despise, Nor treat him as a stranger;

Remember he's his country's stay. In the day and hour of danger." Having thus benevolently taken care of the Cabinet and the braves of the capital, Gen. GRANT suggests that each State shall also build and furnish houses for its Senators, and he adds with delightful artlessness: "This, of course, would be followed by the erection of fine residences by members of the House of Representatives

who have large fortunes and can afford it. Unluckily for this part of the General's argument, it happens that members of the House of Representatives have not reguired the excitement of emulation with the general Government and the States to vants to the erection of palaces already, attestation of the fact that Cabinet officers, by houest industry and close economy, can save a hundred thousand a year or so out of a salary of eight thousand; and Gen. demonstrated that new quarters are not necessary to enable army officers to live somewhat above squalor, and even to pave their way to fortune over the streets of

Washington. If members of Congress had only been content to put their stealings at interest until the bounty of the general Govern ment and the States should have furnished them, in the stately mansions of Senators which divided them in 1860 and 1870, they land. Its only intention was to prevent for their own: if the vulgar display of and Secretaries, with architectural mod els

wealth by Stewart, Pomeroy, Chandler, and other capitalists of the Senate had not The Idiotic Drama is the only name apcreated dark popular doubts about the indigence of that body, and the hardship

plicable to a certain kind of performance which has of late taken possession of the theatre. The burlesque operas of Offenbach are evidence of its influence over the lyric stage. The popularity of Mr. Emmet, Miss Lotta, Mr. Sothern. Miss Lydia Thompson, and others exhibit its progress in the drama. It is the natural child of burlesque by a negro minstrel; so it may be called a mulatto. The family likeness between Lord Dundreary and Bones is unmistakable He is Bones with a white face; we recognize the cunning simplicity, the same self-complacent giggle-the same vacant non sequitur in ideas, the same conundrums. As Mr. Sothern represents the drawling gait of the "walk around," Emmet and Lotta are founded on the quick step of the "breakdown." Dan Bryant com bines the two. We speak in an artistic sense, and nothing is further from our thought than a wish to offend in terms when we point out that the kind of pleasure we derive from these performances is like that of watching the gambols of a monkey. The caricature of humanity is agreeable to a sense of superiority. This the most brainless feel while contemplating something still more brainless than themselves. Th lower the audience may be in the intellectual scale the greater their pleasure in the contrast. But as the theatre is an intellectual and not a zoloögical place of entertainment we regard with curiosity the success of such performances, not as an instance of the degradation of the drama, but of the degradation of the public who tolerate and of the journalists who praise them. The drama cannot be degraded; the stage may; the actors may; the journalists may; the public may; but the drama is no more affected in its purity by these exhibitions than the English anguage is by the speeches uttered in Tammany

edy, "Our American Cousin." When produced here fifteen years ago it was a poor thing enough. ern presents it altered and misshapen into a platform entertainment in which he is almost the only spokesman-a frame to contain a caricature, a mere dramatic horse collar through which a new kind of clown can grin. Observe the weary, forlorn way in which the performers await their cues to speak the few words that feed Lord Dundreary with his next joke. Have you seen the expression of patient suffering on the face of the dog Toby while Punch is using him as something to speak at? That same melof the actors who support Mr. Sothern in his most popular pieces. How sadly they wend their way through the dialogue! With what wistful, upturned eyes they salute the curtain at They are not less humiliated than we were when we found ourselves on leaving the theatre inventing excuses for baving been

City Hall at twelve o'clock to-morrow and stand as if anticipating. It will undoubtedly entertain the crowd to see how he Meanwhile we stand as if anticipating a new and fourth trial, in the event of STOKES'S conviction, on the ground of the erroneous admission of this material and Gov. Powens of Mississippi has sent his message to the Legislature. It argues against the terms of the present State officers continue uptil January, 1875, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and that their successors cannot be constitutionally elected until the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1874. He says that the emergency of having two full sets of State officers and the threatening contest between three thousand county officials, would entail a calamity on the people of the State whose cvil consequences cannot be foretold, and he recommends, as a solution of the difficulty, that the unconstitutional provisions of the election law be repealed, and that the Legislature provide for a general elec-

ommends that unless Registrars be made elective their appointment should be placed under It appears that MACKEY, the KEMBLE candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. had only 28 majority outside of Philadelphia which indicates that the rule of addition, division and silence is not popular in the rural districts. But for repeating and the sale of Democratic votes, MACKEY might have been defeat-

The Democrats of Kings county have set an example of real civil service reform in the ination of Mr. WILLIAM BARRE for Registe of Deeds. This nomination has been endorsed by the Reformers and all other political organ izations except the GRANT Republicans. Mr. BARRE has been Deputy Register under different administrations for twenty years, and has given so much satisfaction that the members of th bar, without distinction of party, have signed a complimentary card urging his election as Register. He will doubtless be elected despite the opposition of the New York Custom House.

Mr. OLIVER P. BUEL is the Democratic andidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh District of this city. He is a gentleman, and an a seat in the Legislature the people will do well

If Gen. GARFIELD should introduce into Congress, as it is said he means to do, the bill to set the Cookes upon their legs by assuming th payment of interest on the Northern Pacific onds, we trust that nobody will suspect the General of holding any of those bends by gift, or of having ever received any dividends on them. It is true he may have borrowed a trifle from JAY COOKE & Co.; but if this is the case, we are quite sure he has repaid it, or will do so promptly before there is an investigating com-

Another counterfeiter has been pardoned by Gen. GRANT. This one is WILLIAM ADAMS, who has served four out of seven years in the Western Penttentiary of Pennsylvania. He is out in time for the new fifty-cent currency.

A California Republican Journal on the Philadelphia Ring.

Prom the San Francisco Bulletin. In Pennsylvania the contest was over e election of State Treasurer, a Judge of the breme Court, and a Legislature, with the expution of some hold-over Senators. There cans to be no doubt whatever about the relt, and, on the whole, there is not much in it call for congratulations on the part of those ho are desirous of seeing a thorough reform in a politics.

who are desirous of seeing a thorough reform in our politics.

The candidate of the infamous Philadelphia Ring for Supreme Judge went into the Remailican Convention and was defeated, and the Ring has retorted by cutting down his successful connectior's majority to 2,000, some 40,000 less than that which his associate on the ticket receives. Mackay, the Republican and successful candidate for State Treasurer, is an out-and-out Ring man, and one of the most corrupt and dishonest politicians in the State. He is intimately identified with those scandadous transactions in the State Treasurer's office in which public opinion and strong evidence implicated Hartmoff, the present Governor of the State, and which made the campaign in Pennsylvania last year a stench in the nostrils of decent men.

The Ring candidates for municipal offices in Philadelphia are all elected by large majorities, the Reform party mustering only between five and six thousand votes. And so poor Philadelphia is to be again robbed, cheated and cursed by as unscrupulous a pack of rascals as ever disgraced a municipal government.

The Trial of the Detectives. The Police Commissioners have invited Messrs. Biatchford, Seward, Griswold, and Da Costa, as counsel, or the Bank of England, to appear before them to-mo row with their testimony to sustain the charges against Capt. James Irving and Philip Farley. The Commissioners will also summon the PostOffice clerk to testify concerning the letter to "Friend Phil" The trail may, however, be postponed as the detectives lawyer, ca. Mayor half, is likely to be busy in another court.

Let us take for an example the so-called com

We have no objection to the thing itself in its

The learned Recorder is entitled to be an actor, hereditarily; we should like to see proper place. But its proper place is not under him go out on the plaza in front of the the same roof with Shakespeare, Sheridan, and Goldsmith. Last week Wallack's Theatre was occupied by "Lord Dundreary;" this week it is occupied by "She Stoops to Conquer." is a kind of artistic blasphemy in bringing these two performances into contact, and no one knows that better than Mr. John Lester Wallack. To what base uses has he not brought his father's house? To what condition has he reduced that family of artists assembied under the old man's care and so affectionately known to "Wallack's audience" "Wallack's company?" He has disbanded the troop and delivered over the theatre to such entertainment as we have described. Mr. Daly of the Fifth Avenue Theatre quickly perceived the blunder and seized the opportunity. He engaged the troop, and fortifying it with all the talent he could discover elsewhere he claimed the lead in metropolitan management. While Wallack was indolently reviving "Rosedale." the "Veteran," and other octogenarian pieces, Daly produced "Frou-Frou," "Fernande,"
"Alixe," "Divorce," "Article 47," and other

brisk and new young dramas. While Mr. Sothern has been monopolizing Wallack's Theatre with the Idiotic Drama, Mr. Daly has been giving the standard comedies of Shakespeare, Con greve, Farquhar, and Sheridan. The issue between these rival managers has been decided by the public within the last month; the verdict has been unantmous. Four weeks ago Mile. Aimee at the Broadway appeared in idiotic opera, Miss Lydia Thompson at the Olympic in idiotic burlesque, Mr. Emmet in the idiotic drama, "Max," and Mr. Sothern in two idiotic 'Barwise's Book" and the "Burram pooter." The signal failure of all these attempts cannot be ascribed to the badness of the times. for at the same time Booth's Theatre was in capable of admitting the crowds that vainly sought places to witness the simple, wholesome but threadbare entertainment afforded by Mr. Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." Never until this moment has Mr. Wallack accepted the fact, clearly visible to every one else, that he was taking a back seat." He was only a passenger. Another Jupiter had stolen his thunder and inting the popular throne had pushed him from his seat. Happily for him, however, his youthful rival had taken a mistress called the Deprayed Drama, andther presence and influence affected the security of his young dynasty.

Whether these considerations accelerated the return of Mr. Wallack to the stage or not, the announcement that he would resume his old position of command was received by New York with hearty pleasure. There is something in name after all. We cannot fling aside the past like an old garment, and so we felt as we tended the first performance of " She Stoops to conquer" more with our hearts than with our minds: for the Idiotic Drama had been gloriously defeated and an old prodigal was returning home. "She Stoops to Conquer" has held the stage because it is full of heart, and that exes its want of wit. The "School for Scan dal" holds the stage by diametrically opposite qualities-it is full of wit and that excuses its want of heart. An error is in circulation about Goldsmith. He was not, as some think, disregarded in his own times nor undervalued. He is not to be judged by the records of the Kitcat Club, of which he was the butt, because his wit was not ready, and his mind happened to be in meditation. The most popular works of his day were his. "The Deserted Village" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" made the way by divine paths into the hearts of the English people. They did not know nor care whether he was as awkward in conversation as in figure; a great, ungainly, lumbering lump of good nature, a blunder in flesh and blood, never himworlds of his own beautiful with kindness in men and gentleness in women, all so guileless, so tender, so exquisitely simple and pure that like infant voices singing a madrigal, he melted to tears the most stony heart. Goldsmith was worshipped in his own times, not by the hollow admire each other, but by the big English hearts that met by the fireside at home. And when he died the nation, as one family, decreed him tomb in Westminster Abbey and dictated to Johnson the memorable words of his epitaph-where rarely has truth beer more simply recorded: "He touched nothing that he did not adorn." These revolving in our mind, we entered Wallack's Theatre. We did not go to see "She Stoops to Conquer" particularly, but to see how the lecitimate would taste after the Idiotic Drama.

The weakness that has prevented Lester Walack from being a great actor has made him a favorite one. We would not have him without his faults; without them he would fall to pieces. We have grown fond of his foggy voice. There is a sweetness in it, and it is a relief from the nasal twang of some and the metallic hardness of other actors. We like his swaggering car riage, the extravagant treble of his colloquial inflections and the hollow bass of his sentiment. But we did regret to observe in some places that he had taken the Idiotic infection, and flavored his performance with caricature. We caught the audience laughing at Lester Wallack in Young Morlow, instead of Young Marlow in Lester Wallack. They were not laughing at Goldsmith. They were simply roaring at the Idiotic way in which Lester Wallack behaved. He made ridiculous what was intended to be

THE IDIOTIC BRAMA.

comic. Emulous of Sothern, he went in for quantity instead of quality of laughter. The rtist condescended to be a buffoon, and we felt sorry to see it-sorry that an experienced and accomplished actor should retain in the scabbard that fine small sword of comedy he can wield so bravely, so cunningly, so elegantly, and prefer to brandish a stick with an inflated bladder at its extremity. Let Miss Lotta, Mr. Emmet, and others raise themselves by such means to the level of the Idiotic Drama, but let

no one with the name of Wallack descend to it. But these lapses were only momentary. The ood, sound comedian remains-a better the stage knoweth not. It is not our office to criticise him as an actor, but to record that the performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" decided the fate of the Idiotic Drama. It was executed on the spot of its crime, fairly smothered by the cheers and laughter of the old comedy; and the triumph was the greater, for the old comedy was not well played throughout. Mr. Gilbert was the best Hardcastle we have ever seen, and we have seen Dowton, Farren, Bartley, Strickland, and Chippendale in the part. Miss Katharine Rogers was, if we except Mrs. Nisbett, as good as any Miss Hardeastle within our recollection, Mrs. Hoey used to make a charming figure of this character. The steadiness with which she enjoyed Young Marlow's discomfiture was a piece of rare comedy acting. Miss Rogers conceives the whole character in the vein of girlish fondness for fun, and she obliged us to reflect whether indeed this was not Goldsmith's intention. Mr. Beckett and Madame Ponis read their parts with discretion; but the rich. unctuous, luscious, sensuous qualities of Tony Lumpkin and his doting mother are not within the limits of their artistic natures. Mr. Becket was a square man in a round hole. Madame Ponisi was showing how the old woman ought to be played, but the original was not there. The rest is silence. Mr. Isherwood appeared in a very fine moonlight landscape. There was no assistance of sensation scenery. Goldsmith was on this occasion. But he was there, with all his good nature and kindliness of heart-so gentle toward the faults of others that if he had known the ignominious defeat and flight of the Idiotic Drama he had caused, the dear old fellow would have run after the fugitive to console and bring him back again. Shade of old Wallack, forbid!

THE PHELPS DEFALCATION.

The Prisoner Committed in Default of Fifteen Thousand Dollars Bail.

ALBANY, Oct. 28 .- At the examination of Charles H. Phelps, the defaulting cashier of the State Treasury, to-day, Treasurer Raines testified that the \$15,000 draft Phelps was accused of stealing had never been entered in the books to the credit of the State, nor did it appear on the deposit tickets. All checks are prepared by William Wood, the check clerk. These are al ways signed by the Treasurer and countersigned

ways signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller. The Deputy Treasurer has no authority to sign checks. With regard to drafts such as the one in question, Mr. Raines said his instructions were that they should receive the endorsement of himself or his deputy. Treasurer Raines further testified:

On the 27th of September Lieft word with Mr. Wood to have the books of deposit written up, because I found one bank had more than it should have under the arrangement, and I did not want it to appear that I was favoring one bank over another, due at that line a large amount of money was received, and it was difficult to keep the equalization exact. I had no suspicion at that lime that there had been any diversion of the State's funds. Very soon I found that the account of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank varied from ours some \$200,000. I then at once commenced the examination, which developed the diversion. Phelps was absent. I learned of his whereabouts, and at once procured the requisite papers and had him streated. I was obliged to proceed promptly and with great secreey.

Justice McNamara raid he would fix the ball

Justice McNamara said he would fix the ball for the prisoner at \$15,000, with two sureties, and the case was thus disposed of. The prisoner was committed in default of ball, his counsel saying that he stood no more chance of getting ball than of paying the debt of the United States Government.

If Phelps had given the \$15,000 bail required of bim he would have been arrested on six other charges, two of which are for forgery. The District Attorney had slready procured warrants for his rearrest. His case will be brought before the Grand Jury early next month.

On the Yellow Fever at Shreveport and

Memphis.
BY DEACON RICHARD SMITH. From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Doubt it not, good people, it has actually come,
Derv it not, it is beyond our power;
Take the record of death for the work it has done
America's dreaded visitor, the Asiatic cholera.

With imagination, reasoning, and sophistry away, Let us perform each little duty, no matter what may

We cannot the strides of the Terror stay, Let us humoly say, Thy will be done.

Why try to pluck the evil, and not touch the root?
We know no physical cause, but see simply the physical edect; nen let our actions the supreme cause suit. Nor to our God and His mandates our duties neglect.

There goes something, frequently seen now, a long line of carriages;
Following another victim of the visitant's ravages;
Following another victim of the visitant's ravages; We have nothing to fear but the works of the Devil. Therefore let us reform, and be delivered from evil With one who has done this, all will be well, the germ of all trouble is nourished in Hell.

The Cornell University Tragedy.

SIR: As the letters of your correspondent at Ithaca describing the recent disaster to three of the students of Cornell University contained some particulars calculated to give erroneous impressions of the cir-cumstances of the case, I trust you will be willing to give place to the following plain, unvarnished state-

ment of a few of the prominent points: First.—The students who fell were entirely ignorant of their proximity to a precipice. Mr. Leggett, being blindfolded, was of course unaware of the fact; and though his companions had been in the neighborhood before, it was only at night, and while (in Mr. Lee's case at least) being initiated. Young Lee had been at the stleast) being initiated. Young Lee had been at the University only about four weeks, having entered the Sophomore cass. He was not familiar with the country, and had no knowledge whatever of the character of this particular locality. All were decelved by the darshees, the moon not having yet riseh. The position has since been photographed, and the photographer, who afterward visited the spot by moonlight, approached within two feet of the edge of the clin without recognizing the place or perceiving the risk, being missed by the trees, which rise beyond and below the ravine, giving the appearance of micre bushes, and entirely concealing the abrupt termination of the lorgeround.

Second—the famissite costumes, colored lights, and various demoniacal adjuncts, represented to have added terrors to the seen. Indid no existence in fact. The young men were arcssed in their ordinary cichning, as is condition after the fall sufficiently attests. The only neculiarity was the bandage over the eyes of the unifortunate Leggett, which was intended only to prevent har evesting the names of his leaders.

Third—Mr. Lengest was not being unkindy or cruelly treated. He had been led by wason and Lee to a point which, unknown to the party, overhung the fatal precipies. Which was intended a short distance, and wishing to resule arrival of other members of the society, he and wason lost their bisiance and left to the bottom. Lee impulsively following, under the impression that they had mercy slipped a short distance, and wishing to result them. The disposition and high character of one of the participants, with whom the writer is acquainted, give analyse assurance that no rude or violent treatment was practised, or like or limb willidly endangerou. Young Legest's exclamations white being removed from the section of sufficiency.

Finally, Cen. Leggett does not ascribe the fatal result University only about four weeks, having entered the sere unaccupiedly inerely the unconscious utterances of suffering.

Finally, Gen. Leggett does not ascribe the fatal result to the re-klessness of the young men, but, on the contrary, has admitted the purely unprementated charactery, has admitted the JUSTITIA. NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1878.

An Inquisitive Fellow. to the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: While pursuing your inquiry into the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington please

1. What became of the abortive hydrostatic presser that cost the Government \$150,000. 2. How many tons of printed stamps did they spoil? 8. Didn't they keep a paper mill going with spoiled sheets for pusp?

4. How many bureau officials are paid more than Cab-5. How many detectives? What is their pay? What 6. When Langdon was caught selling contes of Gov-

ernment plates to counterfeiters, why was he not pun I. Isn't the Government fibre paper more a nelp than a hindrance to the counterfeiter?

8. Isn't the best work credited to the bureau really

done outside the bureau by private parties? 9. Wasn't the 7-30 counterfett note produced from the CYANURET OF POTASH.

The Havana Bank Robbers.

The case of the Havana bank robbers, Antonia The case of the Havana bank robbers. Antonia Queroy Alvarez and Enrique Cacares was called in the Kings county General Sessions yesterday. A jury was selected and the witnesses were examined. At a late hour the jury rectired, in the jury room one of the jurors announced that he was unable to pass upon the case, not having heard a word of the testimony. The deaf man was taken before Judge Moore, who sharply reputed him for allowing the case to go on. The Judge then ordered him to appear to-day and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The case is to be again tried before a new jury this morning.

The Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Signal Office pre-dicts for the Middle and Eastern States southwest to northwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

on a charge of murdering i homas Scott, Judge Betour-ney, of Manitoba, refusing to recognize the former ex-istence of the Riel Government. -The Millerites are in camp on Terry's

Island, an acre of bare ground in the Connecticut above Hartford, and, in spite of the experience of Wise and Donaldson, expect to go up Oct. 31. -One of the latest revelations of public obbery is in Rochester, where a committee of the City

SUNBEAMS

s only 1,638 feet above the level of the sea.

-The highest point of land in Minnesota

-The San Diego World wants to know

whether the District Attorney of that county should

prosecute himself for the corrupt use of m ney in

-Advices from Zanzibar up to Sept. 17

report the capture of a slave dhow with 217 slaves on

-A house, containing three rooms, in

Quincy, Mass., was recently found to be inhabited by

sixteen persons, a man and his wife, eleven children and three boarders.

-The boyish game of "snap the whip"

-The Catholic Bishop of Fulda, Dr.

pett, who has figured somewhat prominently in the

-Gen. Banks has, on further considera-

tion, recailed his consent to be a candidate for the State

clines all legislative honors.

na e from the Second (Middlesex) District. He de-

-Ambrose Lepine has been held for trial

Prussian Church controversy, died at Fulda on Oct. 11

has been forbidden by the school authorities of Mil-

wanker, several boys having been seriously injured by

Council has discovered that bonds have been fraudu--James Parton has recently prepared a brief life of the late Mrs. Parton (Fanny Fern), which

will shortly be published as a memorial volume of Fan ny Fern, with selections from her best writings. -In a recent article on a fair in his locality, the editor of a Western paper says: "A brother editor took a valuable premium, but an unkind policeman made him put it right back where he took it from."

-" Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in full blast as a New Orleans theatre, and the slave mart scene intre-duces a life-like view of the old New Orleans Arcade, where the negro traffic in that city was formerly conneted. -A New Orleans paper says: "Some Chinamen last winter rented 160 acres of land a short

distance from the city, and now they are gathering a splendid rice crop. They used a syphon to flood their fields from the river." -The friends of Mr. Cochrane, the editor

of the Chellenham Chronicle, who was then by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, £150 for contempt of court in mmenting upon the Tichborne case, have subscribed A162 to pay the fine imposed. -The Onondagas have elected a chief in

place of Capt. Samuel George, deceased. Benjamin Isaac, a nephew of the late chief, is the man. He is fairly educated, about twenty-five years of age, and a ember of the Methodist church.

-Light native wines will soon be manu-

factured in such large quantities in this country that he alleged results of their use in diminishing the consumption of stronger liquors should, in a few years, be made apparent, if their use is to have such results. -A. W. Fletcher, who was expelled from Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Ward of Philadelphia for destroying tickets, explains that the tickets destroyed were not straight Demo-cratic, but mixed tickets. He asserts his enduring fidel-

A- youth of the period, while reading a chapter of Genesis, paused to ask his mother whether the boys in the olden time used to do their sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading he passage," And the sons of men multiplied on the

acc of the earth." -From an examination of the census tatistics of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Germany, England, France, and the United States, a writer in the Medico Record has ascertained that the on of life among Jews exceeds that of Christians

by about five years. -Bishop Holden (Episcopalian), of Moonsonce, Hudson hay Territory, says his diocese is fifteen times the size of England, and in the whole of it there are only three missionaries. The Bishop is 1,000 miles

away from any railroad, and can hear from England -The following verse from an Illinois camp meeting bymn drew tears from the eyes of theuands of dwellers in tents during the camp season ;

My mind is set on that far off ia id, Where there's heaps of sait and stracts of gold; Do 'tgit in my way, you sinful man, For I'm in my journey home.

-Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, has sustained the challenge to the array of grand jurors by the United States District Attorney, and murders, roberi s, and kingred crimes still go unpunished in Salt Lake. Judge McKean's course is in direct opposition to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States. -The Zoölogical Garden of Hamburg

has just been enriched by the gift of a two-headed snake was found on the Gross-Thurnan estate, near Ratze burg. The two heads possess one throat in common but the movement of one head is entirely independen -Ex-Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh

has been indicted for forging the name of an imaginary letter carrier to a receipt for pay, and for swearing that his accounts were correct. As Stewart's friends are busily engaged in pleading his cause at the W it is possible that the indiciments may not inconven

-Edwin James addressed the electors of Marylebone a few days ago, at St. George's Hall, Leadon. He denounced since or effices, promised to vote for woman suffrage, and said if he re-entered Parhament t would be as an independent member. A resolution adopting him as a candidate at the next election was carried with one dissenting vote. -On Saturday last, at an early hour, a

man standing on a wharf at Cincinnati observed a deg swimming around in a circle in the river. The awimming around in a circle in the river. The observer went to rescue the dog, and discovered near him the body of a man who, as the Coroner's inquest proved, had committed suicide. He had been the dog's owner, and the latter clung to his master to the last. -Count Julius Andrassy, who has owned for some time past a small part of the so-called Heedster Alps, on the borders of Hungary and Walachis, has just extended his property by the purchase of the re

mainder of this mountain tract. He is now the larges landholder in Transylvania. It is said that he paid 120,000 floring for the land he has just bough - Himminating shells and smoke balls are he Ashantee war. The smoke balls are mere shell before now been found to operate with great effect in dislodging troops from amoush and th

-A gentleman recently arrived at Kansas City from Bismarck, Dakota, describes the Ye stone expedition as one of the greatest humburs of the year. He says that it was fitted out at an experillions expressly to survey the line of Jay Conke's railroad, and that nothing has been accomplished except to ascertain that the land is arid, the water bas

and the ludians hostile. -A Paris letter tells a Napoleonie anecdote which is good, if not original. The late Napoleos III. never had a lively admiration for his relative Prince Napoleon. The Prince Imperial, then not more than six years old, asked his father, " What is the ctween an accident and a misfortune the Emperor, "your cousin fell into the Some, would be an accident; if any one pulled him out, that

-The St. Paul Ploneer addresses some questions to the Minnesota State authorities waked ought to be answered. It asks how long it is since \$ clerk in the Asia of the state for thousands of dollars, and escaped with ceeds; how long since the State appropria from the Treasury to cover up these torgette long since a subordinate at the espitol stole

about \$500 of the plunder, -The California newspapers. distinction of party, continue to ex-gent for his officiousness at the late of his masters of the Central Party been so thoroughly defeated at the Independent declares that he is t man in the State, and cays be could a no influence with the Administrat! will be compelled to throw him over quence of his being so obnoxious to l fornia. It is just here where the / taken. Sargent is precisely the man whithe Administration in the froub our time ing, and President Grant cares very life

ple of California in comparison with his rec-Senator who is insensible to the requirement priety, and can be depended on to do any sort the shortest notice. Sargent's effrontery is every emergency, and it is likely to be tested to the up most when Congress meets. Besides, Sargetted houself to the everlasting gratitude of S